

JPRS-CAG-86-007

26 February 1986

China Report

AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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26 February 1986

CHINA REPORT
AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL

MINISTRY STRESSES STRENGTHENING LAND MANAGEMENT

0W280512 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[By reporter (Wang Yanqing)]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery recently called on all localities to take effective measures to strengthen land management and control arable land requisition by nonagricultural sectors during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The ministry urged the localities first of all to establish and improve land management offices at all levels, and strive to set up a land management network from top to bottom within 2 to 3 years, while adopting administrative, legal, and economic means to tighten application procedures for the use of land by nonagricultural sectors.

The ministry said: Units and individuals, having requisitioned land for nonagricultural purposes, should, in addition to paying economic compensation for the requisitioned land, undertake the obligation to reclaim or rehabilitate land for the state in order to make up for losses to agriculture.

The ministry also called on all localities to conduct a thorough investigation into cases involving seizure or unauthorized use of arable land. Whoever has illegally occupied arable land should be duly handled.

/12624
CSO: 4007/252

AERIAL SEEDING IMPROVES LOESS PLATEAU ECOLOGY

0W040955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 4 (XINHUA)--China has succeeded in greening the barren loess plateau with bushes and grass through aerial seeding, promising a new way to improve the ecology of Northwest China, according to the journal, science news.

Since 1980, aerial seeding has greened 160,000 hectares on four sections of the highland area, which covers 470,000 sq km, including parts of Shaanxi, Shanxi, Ningxia and Gansu provinces.

The notorious soil erosion of the loess plateau has given China's second-longest river its name--the Yellow River--and raised its riverbed several meters higher than the villages and cities along its lower reaches, threatening the safety of nearly 100 million people.

The Northwest Institute of Water and Soil Conservation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences first made aerial seeding experiments in Yanan prefecture, Shaanxi province, between 1975 and 1979.

The State Science and Technology Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the institute signed an agreement on further experiments in 1980.

With the cooperation of local governments and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), the institute studied aerial seeding of milk vetch (*astragalus adsurgens*) and sea-buckthorn (*hippophae rhamnoides*) in four counties of Shaanxi province and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region between 1980 and 1985.

The institute reported that the most striking success was in the aerial seeding of milk vetch in areas with an annual rainfall of only 250-350 mm.

Scientists at the institute have also cultivated early maturing strains of milk vetch which can yield seeds and regenerate in cold regions.

/12624
CSO: 4020/208

NATIONAL

EXPERTS URGE CHINA TO EXPAND NATURE RESERVES

OW050917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Zhengzhou, February 5 (XINHUA)--Chinese forestry experts have suggested that the country triple its nature reserves to a total of 50.4 million hectares by the end of this century.

In a report to the Ministry of Forestry they also suggested that the area of nature reserves be expanded to 100.8 million hectares by the year 2030.

The report was submitted by 20 forestry experts after a 30-month survey which ended last November.

China has more than 27,000 kinds of plants of higher order and over 4,400 kinds of vertebrates, including species unique to China such as giant pandas, river dolphins and golden-haired monkeys.

China initiated wildlife protection in 1956. Now it has over 270 nature reserves, totaling 16 million hectares.

This, however, only accounts for 1.69 percent of China's total area and compares unfavorable with the world average level of 2.7 percent, the experts said.

Their suggested expansion of the country's nature reserves will raise the figure to five percent by 2000 and to 15 percent by 2030.

They also suggested the establishment of coastal nature reserves, of which China so far has none.

/12624
CSO: 4020/208

NATIONAL

WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS' OUTPUT VALUE, PRODUCTIVITY

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHUILI [WATER CONSERVANCY IN CHINA] in Chinese No 12,
15 Dec 85 p 32

[Text]

[Table on following page]

1984

First half of 1985

Province, Region	1984							First half of 1985						
	Gross Output Value (10,000 yuan)		Project Output Value (10,000 yuan)		Productivity (yuan/person)			Gross Output Value (10,000 yuan)		Project Output Value (10,000 yuan)		Productivity (yuan/person)		
	calculated by gross output value	calculated by project output value	calculated by gross output value	calculated by project output value	Personnel	Deducting Per- sonnel Not Dir- ectly Involved	Personnel	Deducting Per- sonnel Not Dir- ectly Involved	Personnel	Deducting Per- sonnel Not Dir- ectly Involved	Personnel	Deducting Per- sonnel Not Dir- ectly Involved	Personnel	
National Total	58919	55086.7	5160	5468	4824	5112	27786.3	25559.6	2673	2836	2459	2608		
Beijing	3467.4	3214.9	9656	9732	8964	9034	2007.2	1814.4	6620	6686	5984	6044		
Tianjin	1040.1	880.2	10729	11589	9074	9802	373.6	255.3	4437	4699	3032	3211		
Hebei	4090	3994	6148	6387	6093	6237	1394	1394	2637	2764	2637	264		
Shanti	1775.6	1693.7	4832	4854	4610	4634	573.2	459.7	1369	1402	1098	1125		
Nei Mongol	1338	1281.0	4324	4415	4142	4229	345.3	312.3	1247	1313	1128	1188		
Liaoning	1594	1484	2643	3022	2476	2831	585	522	1150	1269	1026	1132		
Jilin	1478	1478	6182	6508	6142	6503	305	305	1276	1344	1276	1344		
Heilongjiang	4519	4502.9	7105	7677	7079	7649	2057.7	2057.7	3477	3794	3477	3794		
Shanghai	615.7	542.7	9947	10011	8767	8824	194	167	3477	3495	2993	3099		
Jiangsu	1641.5	1526.2	4715	5727	4393	5323	1064.6	998.4	3027	3613	2839	3388		
Zhejiang	2799	2794	4324	4373	4316	4365	1947.5	1878.4	3233	3350	3118	3231		
Anhui	3849.4	3491.1	5519	5635	5096	5112	2172.2	1921.5	3195	3274	2826	2896		
Fujian	1728	1700	5955	6091	5854	5994	903	875	2916	2965	2825	2873		
Jiangxi	773	771	4340	4430	4379	4419	201	182	1241	1250	1123	1132		
Shandong	1061	651	5060	5266	5104	5230	747.3	547.3	3135	3253	2296	2383		
Henan	2371.9	2041	5200	5619	4475	4835	1609	1429.2	3482	3754	3093	3338		
Huber	1834.1	1669.5	5433	5842	4945	5317	1140.5	1083.4	3186	3440	3027	3269		
Hunan	1465	1792	4314	4547	4145	4364	964.6	907.8	2804	2677	2357	2520		
Guangdong	4972.9	4713	5358	5883	5078	5575	2523.1	2412.1	3441	3511	3339	3398		
Guangxi	2375.5	1984.0	4191	4293	3501	3586	836	669.3	1651	1692	1322	1355		
Sichuan	3225.0	3090.2	5055	5214	4813	4968	1338	1266	2907	3376	2751	3195		
Chongqing	130.9	63.5	4777	5054	2314	2452	74.1	33.9	2422	2618	1108	1198		
Guizhou	531.0	505.1	4279	5327	3018	5061	324.9	314.7	2823	3431	2734	3373		
Yunnan	811	801	5360	5542	5294	5513	209	209	1446	1581	1446	1581		
Xiang														
Shaanxi	2112.0	1775.0	4245	4679	3568	3912	1174	929.3	2543	2601	2013	2059		
Gansu	1996.0	1921.0	3528	3671	3399	3517	1041.8	1041.8	2770	2494	2770	2494		
Qinghai	1386.1	1362.0	5712	5771	5614	5672	257.2	235.4	1049	1051	960	962		
Ningxia	1284.0	1284.0	5976	6034	5976	6038	447.3	447.3	2899	2955	2499	2955		
Xinjiang	2259.0	2070.0	4393	4880	3941	4472	936.2	820	1820	2170	1594	1901		

/6091

CSO: 4007/245

RURAL BANK LOANS, DEPOSITS MAKE BIG RISE

OW310908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)--Rural bank loans jumped 410 percent from 1981 to 1985 while savings rose 172 percent, according to the Agricultural Bank of China today.

The bank described this as indicating the growing prosperity of the Chinese peasants.

At the end of last year, the balance of rural bank savings totaled 72.5 billion yuan, and that of rural loans, 40 billion yuan.

Most striking was the growth in private deposits and loans in rural areas, the bank reported.

Rural private deposits had a balance of 56.5 billion yuan at the end of last year, 4.8 times the 1980 figure. Each member of the rural population deposited in the bank 67 yuan, up from 14 yuan at the end of 1980.

Individual loans had jumped over 12 times to 19.4 billion yuan, the bank said.

Most loans--to individuals and to collectives--were used to develop agricultural and industrial production in the past five years.

Before nationwide agricultural reform began in 1979--allowing farmers more autonomy in production and sales of their produce--people had used most loans to tide over bad times.

/12624
CSO: 4020/208

PRC HAS 3-YEAR PLAN TO CONTROL FARMLAND RAT INFESTATION

HK310517 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Nie Lishen]

[Text] China has drawn up a three-year national plan to bring rat infestation under control on 24 million hectares of affected farmland and save the 15 million tons of grain eaten annually by rodents.

The state plans to spend 15 million yuan between 1986 and 1988 in the plagued areas where the rat density has reached five to 20 catches per hundred traps and caused considerable crop damage.

Based on research, improvements have been made in the cost, effectiveness and environmental impact of pest control. The plan emphasizes the wider use of slow raticides. Quick poisons will continue to be applied, but with less exposure to other living creatures.

According to Zhao Guizhi, an official of the National Plant Protection Station, the plan should yield 1.5 billion yuan by saving at least 5.2 million tons of grain losses caused by rats. The countryside is home for two-thirds of China's total rat population, estimated at 3 billion.

Since 1981, she said, rats had become a major farmland pest. The affected acreage had more than tripled to account for about 25 percent of the country's total cultivated area.

Last year, about 40 percent of sown acreage in Henan, Shandong, Sichuan and Shaanxi was infested, and 50 percent in Hubei and Anhui. The grain losses on the affected areas average at least 225 kilos per hectare.

Zhao said the recent rat boom was mainly the result of good grain production in recent years, giving pests ample food sources. Another important cause was the overhunting of rats' natural predators, such as weasels, martens, foxes, snakes and owls.

But chemical raticides had not yet been widely and effectively used to control rat infestation because of inadequate application technology and funds, she said.

BRIEFS

BERING SEA FISHING EXPEDITION--Dalian, February 10 (XINHUA)--A Chinese fishing boat has returned with full loads of cod from an expedition to the Bering Sea in international waters of the northern Pacific Ocean. The expedition was the first into the Bering Sea for a Chinese vessel. Chinese fishing fleets mainly operate in coastal waters. The 3,000-dwt trawler, from the port city of Dalian in Liaoning Province, netted 1,785 tons of cod. It left Dalian on November 13, 1985 and returned to the port on February 2. Gales, snows, hails, showers and mists were frequent on the Bering Sea during their operation, said Yu Liqi, chief engineer of the Dalian Marine Fisheries Company. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 10 Feb 86 OW] /6662

PLANNED FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--In 1986, it is estimated that the country will require more than 85 million tons of chemical fertilizer. Because the state has imposed restrictions on the issuance of licences for fertilizer imports, the volume of fertilizer imports will drop from the 12 million tons in 1985 to 8 million tons. In 1985, the nation had 15.6 million tons of fertilizer in reserve. In 1986, the state plans to produce 63.4 million tons. In this way, the 1986 production of and need for chemical fertilizer will be basically balanced. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou GUANGDONG YONGMIN BAO in Chinese 1 Jan 86 p 2]

WHEAT STRAINS DEVELOPMENT--Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--During the 6th 5-Year Plan, China developed some 272 new wheat strains, of which, 65 have been popularized across the nation in relatively large areas. In the 4 years 1982-1985, a total of 109 million mu was planted with these fine wheat strains, which added 1.97 billion yuan of output value to the national economy. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 5 Jan 86 OW] /9599

WATER CONSERVANCY--Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--During the 6th 5-Year Plan, China's water conservancy departments reformed the system for charging for water use and improved the management of water conservancy projects. By the end of 1984, the total revenue of water conservancy departments had reached over 600 million yuan. The 1985 figure will be still higher. This has enabled the water conservancy departments to achieve self-sufficiency in administrative expenses. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 5 Jan 86 OW] /9599

PEASANTS' CREDIT SHARES--Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--With an additional share capital of more than 500 million yuan, the total amount of peasant shares in China's credit cooperatives exceeded 1.25 billion yuan in 1985, accounting for 39.4 percent of the capital of the cooperatives. In recent years, China's credit cooperatives have regained the confidence of peasants by consecutively distributing to the peasants over 100 million yuan in overdue dividends.
[Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 11 Jan 86 0W] /9599

GRAIN, EDIBLE OIL EXPORTS--This year it is estimated that exports of grain and edible oil will surpass the annual plan by 106 percent, the best record ever. The average price of export commodities decreased 15.9 percent since last year, because the volume of export trade increased 17.5 percent, the foreign exchange earned for the state increased by 470 million U.S. This year exports of grain and edible oil increased rapidly. The foreign exchange earned from these exports accounts for 17 percent, an increased of 8.3 percent over last year. The volume of grain exports increased 110 percent over last year.[Excerpts] [Chengde JINGJI XIAOXI in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 3]

CSO: 4007/221

AFFORESTATION PROJECT PLANNED FOR CHANG JIANG

OW041219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Guiyang, February 4 (XINHUA)--A massive afforestation project along the upper reaches of the Yangtze--China's longest river--will get under way during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), Qian Zhenyuan, a local engineer, said in this capital of southwest China's Quizhou province today.

The purpose of the project is to halt soil erosion in Sichuan and Quizhou provinces and prevent the silting up of the Yangtze.

It calls for more than 2.46 million hectares of forests to be planted along Yangtze tributaries--the Wujiang in Quizhou, and the Minjiang, Fujiang, Jialing and Tuojiang rivers in Sichuan.

China plans to earmark 10 million yuan during the plan period for research into the techniques of tree planting and construction of early-stage items, including sample forests and efficiency observation centers.

The technique has been listed as a key state item to be tackled during the plan, together with research into the "Green Great Wall" in Northern China and afforestation in the Taihang mountains in North China.

The project passed appraisal by specialists from all over China in November 1985; and scholars and engineers of Sichuan and Guizhou discussed technical problems here last month.

Valleys along the upper reaches of the Yangtze river cover a total of 386,400 sq km and have a population of 70 million. The area is a key grain and cash crop center in Southwest China.

Due to excess felling of trees and reclamation on steep slopes, these valleys have suffered serious soil erosion.

Afforestation will be carried out in two stages: the first stage will plant 1.3 million hectares of forests and the second stage, 1.2 million hectares of forests.

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CSO: 4020/208

GOVERNOR ON BENEFITS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

0W030800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Hefei, February 3 (XINHUA)--New economic reform measures enabled Anhui Province to achieve an all-round agricultural growth and rapid expansion of rural industry last year, said Governor Wang Yuzhao here today.

The measures included abolition of the mandatory state farm produce purchase system, lifting of state control over non-staple food prices and boosting animal husbandry, sideline production, forestry and fisheries.

"These measures have proved successful in enhancing peasants' initiative for market-oriented production, increasing their incomes and promoting the rural commodity economy," Wang told a provincial rural work conference now in session here.

Anhui's agricultural output value rose 20 percent last year from the year before, to 18.6 billion yuan, according to the provincial statistics bureau.

Anhui is a pioneer in introducing the household-based rural responsibility system, which links financial reward to output.

The province's agricultural output value grew at an average annual rate of 15 percent over the past five years, compared with the national average of 10 percent.

The annual income of rural residents was 356 yuan per person last year--twice what it was in 1980 and a 13.5 percent increase from 1984.

Rural factories manufactured 8.52 billion yuan-worth of goods last year, up 81 percent. They employ 3.31 million peasants--17 percent of the province's rural workforce.

In addition, the number of factories and workshops run by individual peasant households or groups of rural households doubled to 678,000 at the end of last year.

Also in 1985, some 45 counties each topped the 100-million-yuan mark in terms of rural industrial output value, compared to one in 1983.

Meanwhile, Anhui harvested 21.5 million tons of grain last year--roughly the same as in 1984--despite a reduction of 333,000 hectares in the sown area and natural disasters.

The province shipped 1.35 million tons of grain last year to other parts of the country, more than in any previous year.

Moreover, meat output came to 710,000 tons last year, up 23 percent, and eggs, 255,000 tons, a 32.5 percent rise.

More than 1.1 million peasants have left the fields to engage in industry, commerce, transport, construction and service trades in 345,000 rural towns and cities.

Governor Wang said the provincial authorities would offer peasants timely information, science, techniques, marketing and supply services this year, in a bid to further expand the rural economy.

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CSO: 4020/216

ANHUI

BRIEFS

ANHUI AFFORESTATION--Anhui achieved much progress in afforestation during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. A total of 6.91 million mu of land was afforested; 1.1 billion trees were planted, and 6.94 million mu of hills were greened. Forest-covered areas in the province increased from 19.2 percent in 1980 to 22.9 percent. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 86 OW] /12640

HYBRID RICE--In 1985, the area sown to hybrid rice expanded, output was raised, and it played an important role in stabilizing grain output in Anhui. Based on statistics, the area sown to hybrid rice was more than 7.67 million mu, the average per unit area yield was 941 jin, gross output was 7.22 billion jin. The area sown to hybrid rice increased 860,000 mu over 1984, per unit yield increased 77 jin, and gross output increased 130 million jin. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 86 p 1]

PEASANTS BUY FARM MACHINERY--Beijing, 4 February (XINHUA)--Peasants in Anhui Province bought a record 245 million yuan worth of farming machinery last year, according to the provincial newspaper "Anhui Daily." The machines included lorries, tractors, pumps, threshers, and crop-protection and food-processing equipment. Now, about one million peasant families have farm machinery worth an estimated total value of between 1.2 and 1.3 billion yuan. The capacity of the machines totals 11,220,000 horsepower, 2,160,000 h.p. more than in 1980, the year after rural reforms were implemented linking reward with effort. There are now 230,000 walking tractors, double the 1980 figure, while the number of agricultural-use trucks has increased from 4,000 in 1980 to 14,000. The income of rural residents was 356 yuan per person last year--twice the 1980 figure, and 13.5 percent more than in 1984. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 4 Feb 86] /12640

CSO: 4020/212

RUBBER-TEA INTERCROPPING YIELDS GOOD RETURNS

OW071158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA)--Research on rubber-tea intercropping has yielded good economic returns on 13,300 hectares on Hainan island, according to a report by the Chinese Academy of Sciences issued today.

The research has been jointly conducted by the academy's Yunnan Institute of Tropical Plants and the Hainan Farm Bureau over the past decade.

The rubber-tea plantations are planted with a border of tall timber trees on the outer edge to protect the rubber trees which make up the next circle. The tea trees are planted in the center. The rubber trees provide shade for the tea trees and the tea trees help hold the soil, conserve the moisture and moderate the soil temperature for the rubber trees.

Rubber production in China is mainly in Yunnan and Guangdong provinces and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. Frequent typhoons and low winter temperatures keep yields down.

The intercropping uses the land efficiently and promotes the balanced growth of the plants by more effectively resisting low temperatures and strong winds. The researchers have found that the rubber trees can be tapped one or two years earlier using this method.

Hainan island has had 40 million yuan increased output value annually from the experimental plantations and rubber production is 22 percent higher than on plantations using old production methods. Tea output has also risen.

/6662
CSO: 4020/216

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG AQUATIC PRODUCTS--Guangdong Province has reaped a bumper harvest of aquatic products in consecutive years. The province's gross output of aquatic products in 1984 reached 1,035,000 tons and each person in the province had an average of 33 jin 6 liang of aquatic products. The province's gross output of aquatic products in 1985 may reach 1.1 million tons, an increase of 6 percent over the preceding year. Each person in the province is expected to have had an average of 36 jin of aquatic products. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Jan 86 HK] /12640

CSO: 4007/255

GUIZHOU

GUIZHOU MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

HK010323 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A provincial agricultural work conference which concluded on 30 January summed up experiences in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries in the province in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and studied and arranged the tasks in these sectors for this year.

The conference held: As a result of readjustment during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the province's rural production structure is gradually becoming more rational. Average annual grain output was 13.2 billion jin. The growth rate was higher than during the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Despite serious natural disasters last year, and a decline in grain output, total agricultural output value and peasant incomes showed relatively great increases. The province has maintained steady growth in animal husbandry.

The conference held: This is the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. We must get a tight grasp of grain production. In industrial crops, we must take advantage of our two strong points in rapeseed and tobacco, ensure the sown area, and improve the quality. We must also develop fruit, tea, silk, sugar, peanuts, and medicinal herbs in light of local conditions. We must simultaneously develop the raising of pigs and cattle. We should achieve relatively great development in animal husbandry.

In order to fulfill this year's tasks, the conference stressed: In grain production we must vigorously popularize fine-strain seed and strive to improve the conditions for agricultural production. In animal husbandry, we must grasp pasture building and artificial sowing of grass, improve animal strains, prevent diseases, and improve the quality of fodder.

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CSO: 4007/255

BRIEFS

RURAL ACHIEVEMENTS--In 1985, the province implemented the 2nd stage of rural reforms, and the production structure was readjusted. In the planting composition, the area sown to cotton was reduced 2.91 million mu, the area sown to oil crops increased 3.46 million mu. Grain output maintained a stable increase, gross output was 38.5 billion jin, a 1.1 billion jin increase over 1984, the best record ever. Gross output of cotton could reach 1.4 billion jin, a 600 million jin reduction over 1984. The gross output of oil crops was 1.5 billion jin, an increase of 300 million jin, the best record yet. The output of beets, tobacco, ambari hemp and fruit increased to varying degrees. This year the gross output value of agriculture (not including village-run enterprises) was 20 billion yuan, an increase of 7.2 percent over 1984. Diversification developed, and the rural production structure saw obvious changes. The proportion of the gross output value of agriculture (not including village-run enterprises) accounting for rural social gross output dropped from 59.7 percent in 1984 to 51.1 percent. The proportion of commercial output value of rural industry, construction, and transportation was raised 48.9 percent. [Excerpt] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 2] /9274

FRUIT OUTPUT--Last year the gross output of fruit in Hebei was 3.15 billion jin, the best record ever and nearly quadrupling that of 1980. In 1980, the area planted to fruit trees was almost 4.8 million mu; gross output was 1.68 billion jin. In 1985, area had increased to 7.75 million mu, and gross output of fruit was 3.15 million jin. Within 5 years, the gross output increased at an average rate of 17 percent a year, and quality has continued to rise. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 86 p 1]

RURAL DEPOSITS--Under the condition of tight credit funds last year, all agricultural banks in Hebei made every effort to raise money, and vigorously sought deposits. As of the end of November, total rural deposits had increased 379 million yuan over October, an increase of 587 million yuan since the beginning of the year, and exceeded the annual deposit plan one month ahead of schedule by 2.8 percent. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 1]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--in 1985, Hebei concentrated on and greatly developed the animal husbandry industry. The gross output of pork, beef, and mutton was 1.47 billion jin, a 14.7 percent increase over 1984. The gross output of eggs was 535 million jin, a 60.6 percent increase over 1984; milk output was 210 million jin, an increase of 40 percent over 1984. The number of livestock on hand has increased over 1984; the gross output value of the livestock industry was 2.5 billion yuan, an increase of 39 percent over 1984. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 86 p 1]

HEILONGJIANG ISSUES DRAFT PROVISIONS ON FAMILY-BASED FARMS

SK040412 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
1 Feb 86

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government recently again revised and published the temporary provisions concerning the policy on having family members of staff members and workers of state farms open their family-based farms.

The provisions point out: The policy on having state farms open family-based farms in order to establish a double management system in which large farms are allowed to open small ones belongs to the nature of state-run enterprises established under the ownership by the whole people. Family-based farms should be operated by the staff members and workers themselves under the guidance of the system. The principle of establishing these farms and maintaining the output-related contract system enforced by the already opened family-based farms, farms jointly operated by several households, and contracted farm machine teams should be stabilized and improved. Attention should be paid to efficiency among the labor force, the scale of farms, and the technology of production. The farmland, mountainous forests, pastures, and water ponds operated by households under the contract system are owned by the whole people and are not allowed to be rented or sold. The contracted land of family-based farms will not be changed within 15 years, and the contracts for mountainous forests, pastures, and water ponds can last much longer. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to encourage households to open developmental farms, forest farms, pastoral farms, and fishing farms, which may enjoy the exemption of profits for 3 years and of agricultural tax for 5 years.

The provisions point out: In managing farm machines, efforts should be made to enforce the concrete measures of signing contracts, offering rent, and transferring possession of them. Farm machines whose possession has not been transferred at present cannot be transferred in principle; those whose possession has been transferred should be left as they are. The transferred farm machines cannot be transferred again or sold. The farms run by households alone should follow the distribution method of fixing a profit quota to be handed over to the state and being responsible for their own surplus and losses. The farms jointly run by households and operated by the farm machine teams under the contract system should follow the

distribution method of fixing the quota handed over to the state and sharing the surplus or losses.

The provisions also point out: The staff members and workers who have opened family-based and joint-venture farms must spend about 20 work days on obligatory operations such as farmland capital construction and the construction of public facilities. We should gradually have the family-based farms, forestry farms, pastoral farms, and fishing farms open an account in the agricultural banks. Production teams should be the units in charge of management and accounting at the farm level and also take charge of leadership, administration, and service. All tasks of the production teams should only be enhanced and cannot be weakened even slightly. The cadres and working personnel of production teams should refrain from taking up the concurrent post of family-based farm leaders or of farm machine team leaders in charge of signing farm contracts. They should also refrain from signing farmland contracts for cultivation and sharing the distributions from the contracted farmland.

/12640

CSO: 4007/255

GREENING DRIVE YIELDS RESULT IN CENTRAL PLAIN

OW031712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Zhengzhou, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- Trees now shade all villages, roads and river banks, and shelter crops from wind and sandstorms on the Central China plain, which was a monotonous yellow and wild landscape three decades ago.

Thanks to the greening drive over the past three decades, peasants in east Henan Province have covered 20,000 sq km with paulownia, willow, poplar, date, apple and other trees.

Forestry experts say that the successful afforestation drive on the vast plain has helped to reverse the worldwide trend of diminishing forest cover. They said that trees are disappearing from the earth as at a rate of 20 hectares every minute.

The denudation of the North China plain is attributed to the hostile natural conditions and neglect by the authorities throughout history. The Yellow River, China's second largest, broke its dykes repeatedly in the 2,000 years before liberation in 1949. Floods swallowed millions of lives and wiped out thousands of villages; silt blocked the tributaries and drainage system in East Henan Province.

Added to this was relentless soil erosion.

Peasants in this area began to plant shelterbelts on the old course of the Yellow River in the 1950s and greened villages and nearby areas in the 1960s.

But the most striking progress was achieved after China adopted the contract system based on households in 1979.

Local governments stipulated that farmers who plant trees on contracted plots will own them.

The new policy has spurred the enthusiasm of the peasants and millions of villagers have participated in the greening drive in recent years.

Agonomists and forestry experts have also developed processes for inter-planting trees with wheat, cotton and other crops.

As tree belts have reduced wind speed and evaporation, regulated the micro-climate of farmland, and increased the amount of humus in the soil, grain output has risen steadily.

For example, Shangqiu prefecture harvested only 450,000 tons of grain per year in the 1960s because of repeated natural disasters, including gales and sandstorms. Last year, the prefecture's grain output reached 2,430,000 tons, five times the previous figure.

Scientists found that wind speed has dropped 20.5 percent in this area, evaporation has been reduced 23 percent and the soil organic matter content has increased by 10 tons per hectare since the formation of green belts.

Local people who once worried about reduction of grain output after planting trees have recognized the significance of improving the ecological balance through tree planting.

Trees now cover 13.8 percent of the area, compared to 1.5 percent three decades ago.

This has thoroughly changed the look of this area. When the Beijing film studio needed a scene of the old course of the Yellow River, it took the cameramen hours to find a barren spot.

The afforestation has also alleviated the shortage of timber supply in the plain areas.

Since 1980, the 30 counties in East Henan Province have planted 460 million trees, with an estimated timber potential of 15 million cubic meters.

Some counties have realized self-sufficiency in timber, while others even have a surplus for sale.

Henan's efforts in afforestation of the plains have been praised by General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Wan Li.

Vice-Minister of Forestry Liu Guangyun said: "The artificial forest of East Henan Province shows the promising future of China's forestry."

If more counties on the plains follow the example of the 30 counties in East Henan Province, the overfelling situation will come to an end, thus restoring the ecological balance gradually, the experts pointed out.

China's plains afforestation efforts also attracted the attention of foreign experts when the Chinese representative reported Henan's achievements in afforestation at the ninth world forestry conference held in Mexico City last July.

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CSO: 4020/212

TREE-PLANTING DRIVE IN HUBEI SHOWS RESULTS

0W020420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Wuhan, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- A tree-planting drive since 1980 has helped protect Mt Shenhongjia, a natural preserve for rare plants and animals in Central China's Hubei Province.

Trees were planted on 20,000 hectares, about 93 percent of the denuded area of Shennongjia, which is known in China and abroad as the "kingdom of plants."

The area, with 320,000 hectares of primitive forest, have 1,919 varieties of plants, such as Chinese tulip trees, gingko and fir, and 500 kinds of animals, including golden monkeys, white bears, white squirrels and white muntjacs (Tibetan deer).

In 1980, the Hubei provincial government decided to set up a nature reserve which covers one third of the primitive forest.

While controlling the felling of trees, the local forestry bureau requires timber teams to reforest the slopes in tandem with felling.

The provincial government also ordered the bureau to cultivate 20,000 hectares of fast-growing trees on waste slopes.

At the same time, the annual timber production quotas for the area have been reduced from 100,000 to 50,000 cubic meters.

The local governments are starting parks to cultivate medicinal herbs and breed rare animals to provide jobs for those timber workers saved as a result.

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CSO: 4020/212

HUBEI

BRIEFS

HUBEI IRRIGATION PROJECTS--Wuhan, 31 January (XINHUA)--Hubei Province in Central China is constructing more small-scale irrigation works which bring rapid benefits to farmers. Most of these projects consist of renovation of dykes or building of small irrigation and drainage pumping stations, canals, dams and reservoirs. Last year's severe drought in the region revealed that these works had not been well managed. These projects are smaller but less money-and-time consuming than those constructed during the 1960s and 1970s. The peasants have organized themselves into units of several families, villages or townships, and have collected 60 million yuan, about half of all the funds for the irrigation projects in Hubei. The government provides cement and steel. Five million Hubei peasants have been engaged in some 70,000 small irrigation projects since last winter. A total of 50,000 have already been completed. The aim is to construct an irrigation network that can control flooding as well as combat drought.

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CSO: 4020/212

COMPUTERS AID JIANGSU PROVINCE AGRICULTURE

OW050346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Nanjing, 5 February (XINHUA) -- The application of computers to agriculture in Jiangsu Province has helped boost output and reduce production costs, according to the provincial agricultural bureau.

Last year, scientists used computers to determine the best way to apply chemical fertilizers to rice paddies.

According to computer calculations, fertilizers were then applied to 30,000 hectares in Suqian and Huai'an counties in northern Jiangsu.

As a result, per-hectare output was at least 300 kilograms higher than in other fields, while the per-hectare amount of area used was 75 kilograms less.

This meant that local peasants earned 6 million yuan (about 2 million U.S. dollars) from the extra production and lowered costs last year.

Meanwhile, peasants in Dafeng County, northern Jiangsu, spent 200,000 yuan less on 13,000 hectares of cotton fields last year than in 1984 after using computer data to advise on the amount of pesticides necessary.

And by applying computer calculations to animal feed, Nanjing Agricultural College in this provincial capital increased pork output by 10 percent and milk by 20 percent, while cutting costs by a fifth.

A provincial office in charge of applying microcomputers to agriculture has trained 2,000 computer technicians over the past 2 years.

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CSO: 4020/212

NANJING RADIO COMMENTARY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

0W031010 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "It is Imperative to Further Strengthen the Concept That Agriculture is the Foundation"]

[Excerpts] The recently concluded provincial conference on rural work stressed that the key to promoting an all-round, sustained, and stable development of the rural economy in the current situation lies in the further strengthening by cadres and the masses of the concept that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Why is it necessary to strengthen this concept? Historical experience tells us that people are apt to forget this concept whenever the national economic situation improves. In recent years, the economic situation in our province, like the rest of the country, had been very good as a whole. Although the output of grain and cotton in 1985 decreased due to natural disasters and other reasons, satisfactory results were achieved in developing a diversified economy. The total product of society in the rural areas throughout the province has continued to rise, as has the per capita real income of peasants. In such a situation some cadres and peasants have begun to neglect agriculture.

While affirming the excellent situation in the countryside, we should be sober enough to note that there are many latent problems in our province's agriculture. A particularly important problem is the weak material and technical foundation for our agricultural production. For example, in recent years there has been little investment in agriculture, and the size of cultivated land has been decreasing annually. Other problems include unrepaired water conservancy facilities and the aging of agricultural machinery. If these problems are not solved, it will be difficult for us to achieve a bumper harvest this year. Moreover, they will slow down our pace of developing agriculture in the next few years, thereby adversely affecting the national economy as a whole. Therefore, we must by no means neglect agriculture even though the economic situation is very good.

For many years party and government leaders and those of economic departments in our province have attached importance to agriculture. This is one of the important reasons for the excellent rural economic situation in our province. However, our economic work in the rural areas has entered a new stage, so it has become more demanding and more difficult. Therefore, in guiding

agricultural work, leaders must thoroughly understand the party Central Committee's directive: Developing the national economy by taking agriculture as the foundation accords with not only economic laws but also natural laws.

We must firmly regard this as our long-term strategic principle. We must not neglect agriculture on account of an improved situation in agriculture, nor should we neglect agricultural investment because the construction cycle of agricultural infrastructural projects is long and because these projects will not yield quick returns. Still less should we negate the fact that agriculture is the foundation, because the proportion of agricultural output value in the output value of the national economy has been declining annually.

In carrying out their work, leaders should devote greater energy to agriculture. They should strengthen investigations and try to solve new problems in agriculture.

Comrades of other professions and trades should vigorously contribute their share in developing agriculture, the foundation of the national economy. They should do all they can to help peasants develop agriculture and to provide high-quality services to promote the development of the rural economy. They should also do whatever is possible to lighten the peasants' economic burden. If everyone does this, our agriculture will certainly flourish further and our national economy will thrive with each passing day.

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CSO: 4007/257

NI XIANCE ADDRESSES JIANGXI RURAL CONFERENCE

OW040901 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Following are excerpts of a speech by Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and governor, at the provincial rural work conference, entitled: "Stretching Our Two Short Legs Is the Key in Our Province's Rural Economic Work."

At the beginning of his speech, Ni Xiance expounded the significance of stretching our two short legs in our province's rural economic work. He said: The reason for Jiangxi's low agricultural output value, as compared with the average national growth rate, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period is our two short legs. Although somewhat longer in the past 2 years, these two short legs have not been stretched enough. Instead, we have lagged further and further behind. Owing to our backward diversified economy and backward village and town enterprises, the gap between Jiangxi and fraternal provinces in the speed of agricultural development and in per-capita net income of peasants continues to widen. This fully shows that accelerating the development of a diversified economy and of village and town enterprises is an urgent and important task in vigorously developing the rural economy and invigorating Jiangxi's economy as a whole. Thus, it is necessary to catch up in carrying out this task.

Stretching our two short legs is also the key to tapping our potentials and natural resources. Jiangxi abounds in surface resources, affording excellent conditions for developing a diversified economy and promoting village and town enterprises. Take the conditions for developing animal husbandry and aquatic production for instance. Jiangxi has an abundant supply of cereals. It also abounds in grassy mountains, slopes, and foothills, as well as in water surfaces. The conditions for developing village and town enterprises are even better. In the words comrades from other provinces, gold can be found everywhere in Jiangxi. So long as we tackle relentlessly the two tasks of diversifying our economy and developing village and town enterprises and achieve breakthroughs in key problems, we can certainly spur on the overall economy, thereby making a greater contribution to our nation as a whole.

Since stretching our two short legs is a major principle laid down by the Eighth Provincial Party Congress to stimulate Jiangxi's economy, we should resolutely implement it. With the gradual development of rural reform and the growth of commodity production, about one-third of Jiangxi's work force has become surplus labor. How to absorb this surplus labor is a new problem for Jiangxi in its rural economic development. The only solution lies in vigorously developing village and town enterprises and in absorbing such labor locally.

In his speech, Ni Xianc emphatically said: It is necessary to achieve breakthroughs in the key issues of livestock breeding and fish-farming and to promote the all-round development of a diversified economy. Now, whenever the subject of developing a diversified economy is brought up, some comrades only talk of reducing the grain acreage. Such an understanding is incomplete. Readjustment of the production structure involves readjustment of the relationship between farming and livestock breeding; between grain crops and cash crops; and among farming, livestock breeding, and the processing industry; as well as readjustment of the grain production structure.

Since grain is Jiangxi's major agricultural crop, at no time should we relax our efforts in grain production. We should, instead, maintain steady growth of grain production. However, while recognizing the importance of grain, we should not, in disregard of economic results and prevailing conditions, overly stress the need to maintain the grain acreage while refraining from making necessary adjustments. Since production of grain and that of cash crops may promote or restrict each other, we should ensure coordinated development so as to increase per mu yield and improve crop quality.

As part of readjusting our production structure and diversifying our economy, we should attach great importance to animal husbandry and fish-farming and quicken our pace in increasing the proportion of these two industries in the overall rural economy. Given our still rather weak rural economy, the development of animal husbandry and fish-farming is an undertaking that has nothing but good prospects, because it requires little investment, yields quick returns, and involves little risks, making it worthy to be taken up by thousands of households.

Speaking of the importance of developing village and town enterprises, Ni Xianc said: The development of village and town enterprises can promote further development of agriculture and the rural economy and help peasants achieve prosperity at an early date. The development of labor-intensive village and town enterprises suits the current situation in productive forces and is a major task requiring our special attention and effort in carrying out economic work, in particular, in carrying out rural economic work. What shall we stress in order to vigorously develop these enterprises? In accordance with our current needs and our local conditions, we should adopt our own ways in

distributing our labor force and readjusting our labor structure. We should advance on the four wheels of operating through households, neighbors, villages, and townships.

Urging governments and cadres at all levels to foster the idea of bringing prosperity to the people and to implement the policy of bringing affluence to the people, Ni Xianc noted: The policy of bringing affluence to the people is a fundamental rural policy of the party. Helping peasants get rich quickly and ensuring them a comfortable life by the end of this century should become the primary consideration and target of effort of cadres at all levels. By deciding to focus our economic work on stretching our two short legs in energetically developing the rural economy, the provincial party committee and provincial people's government are, effect, implementing the party's policy of bringing affluence to the people and helping more peasants become better off more quickly.

In fostering the idea of bringing prosperity to the people and implementing the policy of bringing affluence to the people, our province should pay attention to solving a current major problem, namely, correctly understanding the need to allow some people to get rich earlier than others and correctly treating peasants who get rich earlier than other people. It is necessary to arouse, support, and protect the initiative of peasants in achieving prosperity through labor. Do not be afraid of the peasants getting rich; nor should we vie with people in seeking profits. Only by allowing and encouraging some peasants to become better off through labor, can we provide a strong impetus and set an example for the majority of peasants, thereby leading more and more people to common prosperity and bringing affluence to the people, the rural areas, and the nation as a whole.

In conclusion, Ni Xianc said: With our continuous efforts in carrying out rural and urban reform, industry and agriculture, as well as the urban and rural economy, which have been moving in different orbits for years, have come to a historical convergence. Our cadres at all levels should conduct a conscientious study of rural economic work, foster the commodity economy concept, take the overall economic situation into consideration, and refresh their knowledge and ideas. They should also get out from their offices and liberate themselves from the confines of their studies in order to conduct investigations and studies among the peasants in rural areas, earnestly help rural households draw up plans for achieving prosperity, and provide information and guidance in this respect.

It is also necessary to oppose mediocre leadership and formalism, create typical examples from real life, acquire first-hand information, and take the initiative in leadership work in order to lead peasants onto the road of prosperity at an early date.

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CSO: 4007/255

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

AQUATIC OUTPUT--Based on statistics from the Jiangxi Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery Department, in 1985 the gross output of aquatic products exceeded 3 million dan, an increase of 17 percent over last year. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (OVERSEAS EDITION) in Chinese 18 Jan 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 4007/247

LIAONING TO DREDGE LIAO HE FOLLOWING LARGE FLOODS

HK040810 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] In the wake of a record flood disaster which cost the province several hundred lives and five million tons of grain last year, Liaoning, Northeast China, has launched a major project to dredge Liao He River -- the province's main waterway.

Liaoning was hit hardest last August when a typhoon and 400 millimetres of rain battered the province for 48 hours, causing the worst flooding in 35 years.

Liao He River, on which the province had depended for flood control over the past decades, failed to do its job last year because its riverbed had been silt-laden, reducing its flow from the previous 5,000 cubic metres to only 2,000 cubic metres per second.

As a result, the flood spread to most of the province's flatland, swallowing villages, washing away roads and swamping Liao He oilfield, the third largest in China, for 2 weeks.

An investigation immediately following the disaster revealed that randomly built irrigation projects on the upper reach of the Liao He River had caused as much as 300,000 tons of silt to accumulate along every square kilometre of the river. Another 10 million tons of silt had been washed down from other tributaries into the Liao He every year over the past decade, further raising the riverbed.

Drawing lessons from last year's disaster, the Liaoning provincial government launched a full-scale drive to dredge the Liao He and its main tributary, the Liuhe, late last year, while readjusting the irrigation dams and reservoirs along the two rivers in a bid to ease the silt problem. Now more than 600 kilometres of river have been improved, boosting the Liao He's flow-capacity to 3,000 cubic metres per second.

To widen the river further, the provincial government has subsidized the evacuation of 5,000 rural homes and removed 2,700 hectares of wood-farms and 600 kilometres of irregular embankments from both banks of the rivers. It has also persuaded farmers to plant low-stem crops such as soy beans and wheat instead of the tall-stem sorghum or maize to make flood control easier.

SHANXI

BRIEFS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE--As of the middle of December, Shaanxi had earned more than 11 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange from grain, oil, and other agricultural and sideline products, the best record ever. In the past few years, the output of grain, oil and local products has surpassed previous records. In 1985, despite suffering serious disasters, grain output was 18.6 billion jin; not only was the province self-sufficient in grain, a certain amount could be exported. The export products developed by specialized households and combined undertakings have become a major source of foreign exchange. Last year, more than one-third the amount of foreign exchange earned came from rural specialized and key households. [Text] [Beijing NONGJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 86 p 1]

TOBACCO OUTPUT--Last year, tobacco output was 1.2 million dan, a 40 percent increase over last year. This not only satisfied internal needs, but more than 400,000 dan were transferred to other provinces. [Text] [Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 86 p 2]

CSO: 4007/267

BIG INCREASES IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

OW311808 Beijing XINHUA in English 145/ GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Jinan, January 31 (XINHUA)--East China's Shandong Province increased its agricultural output value to 35.5 billion yuan (11.1 billion U.S. dollars) last year--giving it the country's highest five-year growth rate, a local official said today.

Yu Jingqing, director of the province's agricultural office, said the output value grew at an average rate of 14.4 percent from 1981 to 1985.

Shandong peasants harvested 31.4 million tons of grain last year despite hailstorms, drought, a typhoon and an unusually long wet spell. The output--second highest in China after Sichuan Province--was 975,000 tons more than in 1984 and 7.5 million tons more than in 1980.

Meat output totaled 1.27 million tons last year, up 9.9 percent from 1984, while the output of eggs was 725,000 tons, up 16 percent.

Big increases were also registered for cotton, peanuts, cured tobacco, hemp, fruit and vegetables last year, Yu said. As a result, Shandong's outputs of cotton, peanuts, fruit, vegetables, corn and poultry now rank first in the country. Its cotton output accounts for one-third of China's total.

Average income per peasant in the province rose from 105.2 yuan in 1980 to 430 yuan last year.

Yu attributed most of the increases to implementation of the responsibility system in agriculture in 1979. The system links income to output and encourages peasants to gear production to anticipated demand.

The introduction of high yield strains of cotton, fruit and vegetables also boosted Shandong's rural economy, Yu said.

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CSO: 4020/216

SHANDONG AGRICULTURAL WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK280845 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The provincial agricultural work conference, which concluded on 27 January, disclosed happy news. In 1985, rural areas of the province persistently carried out the principle of reform, readjustment, relaxing control, and enlivening the economy, thus vigorously developing the rural economy. Following successive increases in grain production in the previous 2 years, last year the province again registered a total output of 62.75 billion jin, 1.95 billion jin more than in 1984. The average annual growth in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period was 3 billion jin. The total output of peanuts reached 52.27 million dan, 45.2 percent more than in 1984, and that of fruits 4 billion jin, some 200 million jin more than in 1984. Cotton production was reduced in a planned manner in line with market demands. Calculated according to the original caliber, the province's agricultural output value is expected to reach 35.455 billion yuan, a 12-percent increase over 1984, and the per-capital income of 350 - 430 yuan, 26 yuan more than in 1984.

The conference summed up last year's experiences in paying close attention to grain production and animal husbandry and the quality of farm products, in reducing cotton production in a planned manner, in attending to cash crops in an all-round manner, and in rendering good information, technical, and material services. It also put forward the following major tasks for this year's agricultural and animal husbandry production: To conscientiously implement Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee; to further improve the output-related contract responsibility system in rural areas; and, in line with the general requirements for strengthening, mastering, supplementing, and improving, to persistently deepen the reform, continuously attend to readjustment, strive to improve economic results, comprehensively fulfill the agricultural and animal husbandry production tasks, and increase the provincial agricultural output value by 4 percent over the previous year as required by the provincial CPC Committee and government.

On the basis of the principle of maintaining stability in major issues and readjustment in minor ones, we should further restructure our cropping industry, and should never slacken grain production while actively developing diverse undertakings. We should pay attention to the production of lean-pork

hogs and upgrade the quality of animal by-products. We should strengthen construction of the bases for the production of agricultural and animal husbandry commodities, and attach importance to the development of famous-brand, special, quality, new, and scarce commodities. We should also emphasize the construction of bases for the production of nonstaple foods in service of large and medium-sized cities, the commodity production bases that have earning foreign exchange through exports as their major purpose, and marketable grain and light industrial and textile raw material bases, and should further enliven commodity circulation. We should expedite the popularization of agricultural scientific and technological findings, and raise peasants' scientific and technical levels. In the meantime, agricultural and animal husbandry departments should improve themselves more intensively, strengthen macroeconomic guidance, render various services, and strive to reap an overall good harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry this year.

Vice Governor Lu Hong attended the conference to hear reports and give a speech.

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CSO: 4007/252

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

PEASANTS TURN TO INDUSTRY--Under the prerequisite of ensuring the stable growth of agriculture, at present 6.6 million peasants, that is one-fourth of the rural labor force in the province, have left agriculture for industry and sideline occupations, or tertiary industry. This year the gross value of town and township enterprises may reach 17.3 billion yuan, a 200 percent increase over 1980. Income from town and township enterprises accounts for 40 percent of rural total income. While developing rural industry and sideline occupations, this year the gross output of grain in Shandong increased slightly over the record breaking year of 1984. The gross output of peanuts exceeded 50 million dan, a 38 percent increase over last year's harvest. Responsible persons at the prefecture, city and county level believe the development of town and township enterprises will increase peasant income, promote rural commodity production, and is a new way to stimulate the rural economy. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (OVERSEAS EDITION) in Chinese 25 Dec 85 p 3]

CSO: 4007/267

SHANXI

BRIEFS

IRRIGATION PROJECT--Taiyuan, 20 January (XINHUA)--Twenty million peasants in Shanxi Province, North China, have turned out this winter to reinforce irrigation systems. They have rebuilt 40,000 water-conservancy facilities, dredged 13,000 kilometers of irrigation ditches and added 20,000 hectares of irrigated fields, according to the provincial Agricultural Department. The work is costing 20 million yuan of locally-raised funds. Townships have set up teams to build major projects in many parts of the province. In Linfeng Prefecture, peasants have contracted to run 81 percent of the irrigation works with the help of water-conservancy experts. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 30 Jan 86 OW] /12640

CSO: 4020/212

GOVERNMENT URGES FIRMING UP GRAIN CONTRACTS

HK050143 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Government issued an urgent circular on 3 February demanding that the province hurry to firm up grain purchase contracts so as to guide spring farming. In view of the current demand in many places for downward readjustment of purchase contract quotas, the circular said that it is essential to clearly tell the cadres and peasants that the purchase contract quota for the province is one that has already been subject to downward readjustment by the State Council, then there is no question of a further downward readjustment.

The circular pointed out: In order to balance the state's grain income and expenditure, there remains a gap between the province's market procurement quota and the quota allocated by the State Council. The circular demanded that efforts be made to purchase more grain in areas of bumper harvest so as to fulfill the state quota.

The circular stressed that it is essential to strengthen leadership and seize the current favorable opportunity to do a good job in firming up grain purchase contracts. The quota assigned by the provincial authorities must be worked out level by level for each farming household and production unit before the start of spring farming.

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CSO: 4007/257

SICHUAN PEASANTS IMPROVE HOUSING CONDITIONS

0W011540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Chengdu, 1 Feb (XINHUA) -- The urban and rural construction department of Sichuan Province said that 20 percent of the peasant families in this southwestern province have built new houses since 1981.

The 400,000 peasant families have built 310 million square meters of new houses. Each house, covering 82 square meters on average, includes a parlor, bedroom, kitchen and cattle-shed.

Most of the new houses are two-story buildings with a courtyard for flowers, trees or a fish pond. The courtyard can be as large as 100 square meters, but most are about 60 square meters.

In Chongyan County, in western Sichuan, 70 percent of the peasants have set up new houses, which are surrounded by bamboo groves and canals.

In their parlors, usually the largest rooms, they put traditional Chinese pictures on the walls. And their wooden benches and bamboo chairs are replaced by sofas. TV sets, tape recorders and washing machines are also much in evidence.

Liu Jifu, 53, is a peasant of Qionglai County, not far from Chengdu, the provincial capital. He said that he just wanted to do two things: To improve the water supply pipeline in his bathroom and to hold a wedding ceremony for his daughter. In his village, the annual income is 4,000 yuan on average.

But to prevent encroaching on arable land, the local government has put a limit on the size of construction, which is different in different counties.

To make their new houses more convenient, the peasants have constructed 95,000 km of roads and 1.2 million methane-generating pits, and improved the drinking water sources with their own funds.

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CSO: 4020/212

SICHUAN

BRIEFS

ORANGE EXPORTS--This year the State assigned Sichuan to export 8,318 tons of oranges (not including Chongqing). As of 16 December, transport tasks were completed and 8, 641 tons of oranges were exported, surpassing the amount by 3.88 percent. Everything proceeded smoothly, the oranges were adjudged to be of good quality after inspection by commercial and plant departments , when handed over to port authorities demands of contracts had beeen meet, and customers were satisfied [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 85 p 1]

PORK EXPORTS--According to statistics, as of 26 December Sichuan had exported nearly 10,000 tons of frozen pork cuts, surpassing the state assigned task by 4.2 percent, an increase of 58.8 percent over last year, the best record ever. The foreign exchange earned from the export of frozen pork also surpassed the assigned task, an increase of 39.2 percent over last year. Before the end of October, the province had surpassed the export tasks to the Soviet Union, and within the last three months had completed 90 percent of Hong Kong's supply. [Excerpt Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 85 p 1]

CSO: 4007/221

TIANJIN

TIANJIN RURAL WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 3 FEB

SK040546 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The municipal rural work conference sponsored by the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government successfully concluded on 3 February. The conference fully affirmed the municipality's great achievements scored in last year's rural reform and made arrangements for this year's rural work. The guiding ideology of the municipality's rural work for 1986 is to persistently implement the strategic principle that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy; to further implement the policies toward rural areas stipulated by the CPC Central Committee; to adhere to the orientation of serving cities and making peasants rich; to continue to extensively conduct the rural reform; to implement and perfect the policies; to readjust the setup of production in the light of the orientation of developing crop, aquiculture, and processing industries according to the demands of the foreign trade; to strive to readjust the circulation links; and to make efforts to promote a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the rural economy.

The conference defined: This year, the municipality should concentrate the rural work on further upgrading the quality of foodstuffs, firmly grasping grain production, developing town- and township-run enterprises with steady steps, accelerating the construction of export and foreign trade bases, and rationalizing the rural production structure.

During the conference, Liu Jingfeng, vice mayor of the municipality relayed the guidelines of the central rural work conference. On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government, Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, made a speech entitled "Persist in Reform, Be Brave in Exploring the New, and Strive to Comprehensively Rejuvinate the Rural Economy." Mayor Li Ruihuan drew up a plan on how to help to free poverty-stricken villages from the poverty situation, and held discussions with responsible comrades of relevant departments on the issues concerning the production and sales of vegetables and lean-pork hogs, the development of town- and township-run enterprises, and the improvement of the livelihood of town and township people.

Responsible comrades of the municipal Political and Legal Committee, the municipal Scientific and Technological Commission, and the municipal

Family Planning Committee gave speeches respectively on special topics at the conference. In their speeches on typical examples, responsible persons of various suburban counties exchanged experiences gained last year in persisting in reform, conducting the ideological and political work, and developing the rural economy.

At the summing-up session of the conference on the morning of 1 February, Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, and Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, made speeches respectively on the issues concerning forming a good connection between the urban and rural reforms by specifically establishing a strategic ideology of the urban and rural development and concerning upgrading the work of serving cities and making peasants rich to a new level.

At group discussions, responsible comrades of the suburban counties successively talked about the excellent rural situation based on the changes that have taken place in the past few years; further defined the assigned heavy tasks for promoting a steady, coordinated development of the national economy with a focus on agricultural development; pledged that they would certainly live up to the support and expectations of the municipal leaders, relevant departments, and the people of Tianjin Municipality; and affirmed that from now on, they would make efforts to provide cities with more and better foodstuffs, offer more and better raw materials to urban industrial enterprises, and promote the export and foreign trade development by offering more and better products.

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